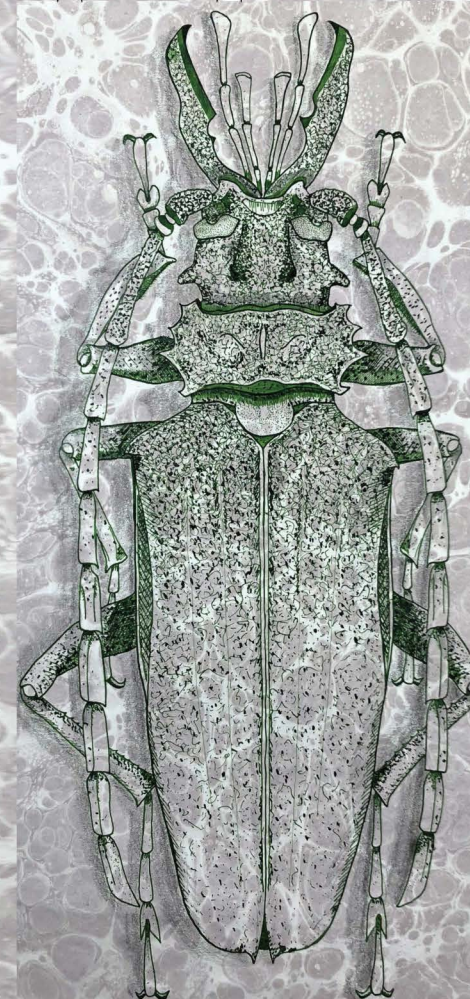


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INTERNATIONAL ALMANAC**

**ГУМАНИТАРНОЕ ПРОСТРАНСТВО
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ АЛЬМАНАХ**

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**Two new species of the genus *Dorcadion* Dalman, 1817
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Armenia**

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Dorcadionini, *Dorcadion*, new species, Armenia.

Abstract: *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) artemi*, **sp. n.** and *D. (C.) khosrovi*, **sp. n.** are described from Armenia. Both species are close to *D. nobile* Hampe, 1852 revised recently (Lazarev, 2019).

Introduction

Dorcadion fauna of Armenia is well investigated. It is about impossible to find now a new species in that area. Three specimens described below were collected and identified as new long ago, but I needed more specimens for precise description. But especial collecting efforts inside corresponding localities for many years gave no results. So, two new species are described below.

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) artemi*, **sp. n.*

Figs 1-4

Only one pare available (male and female); body black, legs and 1st antennal joint red, other antennal joints black; male head glabrous, shining; frons with very fine irregular punctation, vertex coarsely punctured; female head with very fine pubescence; frons partly covered (along central line) by very short pale setae with dark setae laterally, vertex with two black setae spots and pale stripe in between.

Antennae moderately short, reaching in male posterior elytral third, in female - elytral middle; 1st antennal joint about as long as 3rd, longer than others; in female 1st antennal joint longer than 3rd and

much longer than others.

Prothorax in male about as long as its basal width, in females - considerably wider; lateral thoracic spines short, but acute; pronotum glabrous, with dense, relatively regular, partly conjugated punctation, a little sparser near middle; smaller and denser in female; male without central pronotal setae stripe, which is narrow, but distinct in female; scutellum very narrow, triangular, with fine dense white pubescence.

Elytra wide, regularly oval, strongly convex; in male and in female about 1.7 times longer than middle width, though in female a little wider; covered by dense velvety black pubescence; three narrow white stripes present on each elytron: sutural, humeral and lateral; humeral white stripes in female are accompanied externally by pale brown stripes; humeral white stripes are dilated near elytral humeri and near apices; short semierect elytral setae absent.

All legs red with dark tarsi.

Abdomen looks black, covered with very fine, sparse, short pale pubescence; last abdominal sternite in male shallowly emarginated, pygidium and postpygidium in male, as well as last abdominal sternite and tergite in female truncated.

Body length in male: 12.8 mm, width: 4.5 mm, body length in female: 13.0 mm, width: 5.3 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is close to *D. nobile* Hampe because of regularly velvety pubescent elytra and glabrous male prothorax, but differs by strongly convex elytra with complete regular humeral elytral stripes widened anteriorly and posteriorly. It is also similar to rather variable *D. scabricolle* Dalman, 1817, which also has less convex longer elytra; pronotal punctation in males of similar (dark) form of *D. scabricolle* is usually much rougher, more or less rugose.

Materials. Holotype, male: “Armenia 18.5.97 / Tzovagiuh / A. Rubenian” - collection of M. Danilevsky, Moscow; paratype, female: “Armenia / Sevan-city / 11.4.1996 / A. Rubenian” - collection of M. Danilevsky, Moscow.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Artem Rubenyan (Moscow), who collected the type series.

***Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) khosrovi*, sp. n.**

Figs 5-6

Only one male available; body black, legs and 1st antennal joint red, other antennal joints black; head glabrous, shining; frons with very fine irregular punctation, vertex with bigger sparse punctation.

Antennae relatively long, reaching posterior elytral forth; 1st antennal joint a little longer than 3rd, which is about equal to 4th, other joints considerably shorter.

Prothorax is a little longer than its basal width; lateral thoracic spines short, moderately acute; pronotum strongly convex, glabrous, with dense, relatively regular, not conjugated punctation, a little sparser near middle, without central pronotal setae stripe.

Elytra elongated, moderately convex; about 1.9 times longer than middle width, covered by dense velvety black pubescence; three narrow white stripes present on each elytron: sutural, humeral and lateral; humeral white stripes are slightly dilated near elytral humeri and near apices, interrupted behind middle; short semierect elytral setae absent.

All legs red with dark tarsi.

Abdomen looks black, covered with very fine, sparse, short pale pubescence; last abdominal sternite shallowly emarginated, pygidium and postpygidium truncated.

Body length: 13.5 mm, width: 5.2 mm.

Differential diagnosis. The new species is close to *D. artemi*, **sp. n.** because of similar body color and pubescence, pronotal sculpture and elytral design; but strongly differs by elongated body and strongly convex pronotum; less convex elytra; humeral elytral stripes interrupted behind middle. Interrupted humeral stripes are not known in *D. scabricolle*, but occur sometimes in *D. nobile*.

Materials. Holotype, male: "Armenia, Khosrov / reserve, Khachadzor / area [about 40°0'53"N, 45°0'27"E], 12-17.06.2002 / Malkhasian leg." - collection of M. Danilevsky, Moscow.

Etymology. The new species is dedicated to Armenian king Khosrov III Kotak, who established "Khosrov Forest", which is now the base of Khosrov Natural Reserve.

M.A. Lazarev

Acknowledgements. I am very grateful to Mikhail Danilevsky for his cooperation during arrangement of the article, as well as to Artem Rubenyan (Moscow), who collected type series of *D. artemi*, **sp. n.** and to Mark Kalashyan (Erevan), who supplied M.Danilevsky with the holotype of *D. khosrovi*, **sp. n.**

Remark. I must express my deep regrets for my very sad accidental misprint in my last publication (Lazarev, 2019: 13).

Printed:

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) gencense Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, **stat. nov.**

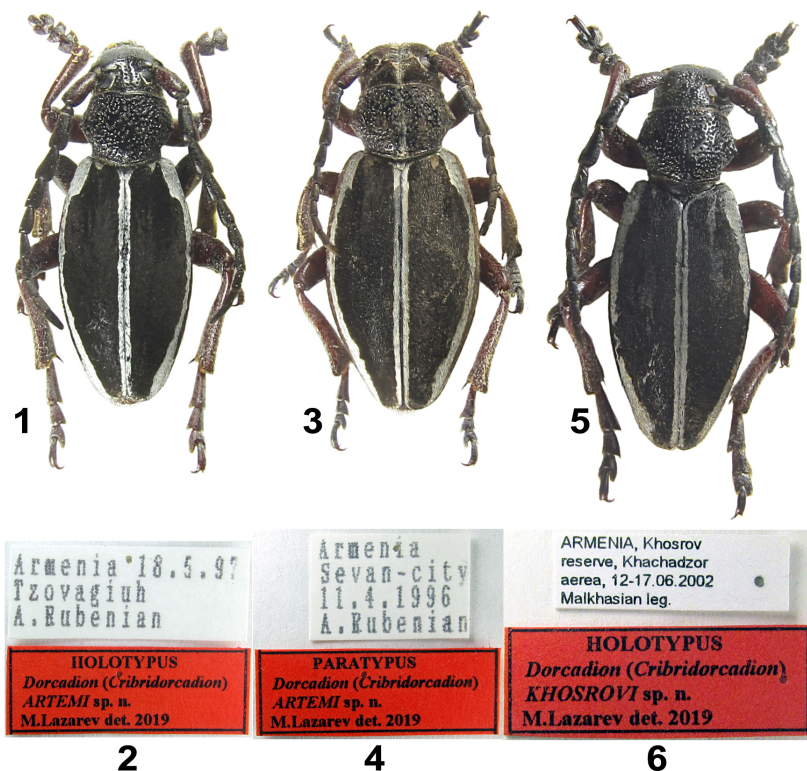
must be:

Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile gencense Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, **stat. nov.**

But the correct taxon name (“*D. (C.) n. gencense* Bernhauer & Peks, 2014, **stat. nov.**”) was published in the Abstract to the original publication.

REFERENCE

Lazarev M.A. 2019. A revision of subspecies structure of *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) nobile* Hampe, 1852 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) with description of two new subspecies. Moscow: IAE: 28 p.



Figs 1-4. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) artemi*, sp. n.: 1- holotype, male; 2 - labels of the holotype; 3 - paratype, female; 4 - labels of the paratype.

Figs 5-6. *Dorcadion (Cribridorcadion) khosrovi*, sp. n.: 5 - holotype, male; 6 - labels of the holotype.

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**A new species of the genus *Psalidognathus* Gray, 1831
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) from Colombia**

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Key words: Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, new species, Colombia.

Abstract: *Psalidognathus victorsinyaevi*, **sp. n.** from Colombia close to *P. rufescens* Quentin & Villiers, 1983 from Ecuador is described.

Introduction

Psalidognathus Gray in Griffith, 1831 is one of the most investigated Cerambycidae genera in South America. It includes now 11 species (Bezark, 2019) distributed from Costa-Rica to Peru. One of the well known species *P. rufescens* Quentin & Villiers, 1983 from Ecuador was recently redescribed on the base of two males from Colombia. Now it is clear that another species is distributed in Colombia. Below it is described as new.

***Psalidognathus victorsinyaevi*, sp. n.**

Figs 1-4

Psalidognathus rufescens, Santos-Silva & Komiya, 2012: 17, part. - Ecuador, Colombia.

Type locality. Colombia, Valle del Cauca, Cerro Tokio, 3°29'07"N, 76°43'26"W, 2000 m.

Description. Only three males available; body dark brown, including head, thorax, abdomen, antennae and legs; elytra light-brown, shining.

Head narrower than prothorax (without spines), densely,

rugosely punctated, with two short ridges behind eyes with a furrow in between; antennal tubercles moderately exposed with short spines above; temples not exposed, strongly narrowed posteriorly; eyes strongly convex, finely faceted, with small and narrow anterior emargination; approached dorsally, the distance between dorsal lobes about as wide as width of 3rd antennal joint; genae very narrow, about as wide as the base of 1st antennal joint, with acute subfossal processes; mandibulae strongly curved, about as long as head or considerably longer (in holotype), each with three internal dents (anterior is the longest).

Antennae long, surpassing elytral apices with two apical joints; 1st antennal joint coarsely sculptured, nearly attains anterior pronotal margin; 2nd joint very narrow, strongly transverse; 3rd joint about 1.7 (or 2 in holotype) times longer than 1st; 4th joint rather shorter and about equal to 5th; 4th - 10th joints more or less carinated; 3rd - 10th joints with short, but distinct outer apical spines; internal antennal spines could be also distinct, but in holotype nearly obliterated; 11th joint with hardly pronounced appendage.

Palpi very long and narrow, much longer than mandibulae; apical palpal joint slightly dilated distally.

Prothorax transverse, but relatively narrow, about 1.8 (or 2 in holotype) times shorter than basal width; with 3 very long and narrow lateral spines on each side, just a little shorter than 1st antennal joint; pronotum relatively flat, with small, but rough granulation, covered with very dense and long down pubescence; anterior pronotal margin straight, posterior roundly exposed; scutellum narrow, semicircular, covered with very short, dark brown, sparse pubescence; mesothorax and metathorax ventrally densely pubescent;

Elytra about 2.3 time longer than wide, glabrous, nearly parallel sided, strongly carinated, with distinct transverse rugae in holotype; smooth in between carinae; humeral angles with long spines; apical elytral spines short. but distinct.

Legs very long and narrow; anterior tibiae slightly widened near middle and here with a brush of moderately long setae; posterior tarsi about as long as posterior tibiae; 1st tarsal joint a little shorter than 2nd and 3th combined; apical tarsal joint longer than others

combined; apices of 1st-3rd joints of posterior tarsi with short spines.

Abdomen partly pubescent with long and dense setae.

Body length: 44.0-52.0 mm, width: 15.0-17.0 mm.

Remark. Two males described by Santos-Silva & Komiya (2012) from Colombia definitely belong to our new species, so we could use here the size of both specimens (body length: 52.0-60.9 mm, width: 16.0-18.4 mm), so the body length of the new species: 44.0-60.9 mm, width: 15.0-18.4 mm. Female from Colombia mentioned by Santos-Silva & Komiya (2012) from Valle Cosumbo River was 58.0 mm long.

Differential diagnosis. The species is very close to *P. rufescens* from Ecuador, but differs by longer mandibulae, distinctly less wide prothorax, small scutellum, dark-brown pronotal and elytral pubescence, darker elytra.

Materials. Holotype (fig. 1-2), male, Colombia, Valle del Cauca, Cerro Tokio, 3°29'07"N, 76°43'26"W, 2000 m, 27-29.3.2017, V. Sinyaev leg. - collection of V.Sinyaev, Moscow; paratypes: 2 males with same label - collection of V.Sinyaev, Moscow.

Note. We include in the type series 3 specimens described from Colombia by Santos-Silva & Komiya (2012) as *P. rufescens*, because their descriptions of the males totally fits to our materials. More over both males described by Santos-Silva & Komiya (2012) belongs to the same area (Valle del Cauca) as our holotype, or probably to the same population (Cali). A female mentioned by Santos-Silva & Komiya (2012) from the Lackerbeck collection also originated from Colombia. So, three more paratypes are designated here: male, "COLOMBIA, Valle Del Cauca: male, [no date indicated], L. C. Locarno col. (MZSP)" - Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil; male, "Cali (1000 m), male, 10.XII.19745 (sic!), Leon Denhez col. (ZKCO)" - Ziro Komiya Collection, Tokyo, Japan; female, "Colombia, Valle Cosumbo River, Pital R., Big River Calima, 900m, IV.-V.1984, R. MARX, in Coll. LACKERBECK".

Etymology. The specie is dedicated to Viktor Sinyaev who collected three males of the type series.

Acknowledgment. We deeply gratitude to Viktor Sinyaev for supplying us with the materials for study and to Anton Kozlov who first identified the Sinyaev's series as new species.

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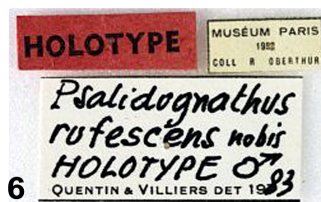
2 Colombia 27-29.3.2017
Valle del Cauca
Cerro Tokio 2000 m
3°29'07"N, 76°43'26"W
V. Sinyaev leg.

HOLOTYPE
Psalidognathus
VICTORSINYAEVI
M.Lazarev, S.Murzin det. 2019

Figs 1-2. *Psalidognathus victorsinyaevi*, **sp. n.**: 1 - holotype, male;
2 - labels of the holotype.



Figs 3-4. *Psalidognathus victorsinyaevi*, **sp. n.**: males, paratypes.



Figs 5-6. *Psalidognathus rufescens* Quentin & Villiers, 1983:
5 - male, holotype; 6 - labels of the holotype. (Foto by
<http://www.prioninae.eu>)

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**A new species of *Psalidognathus* Gray, 1831
(Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae) from Ecuador**

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Abstract: A new species of *Psalidognathus* (Gray, 1831) from Ecuador being described. Species is related to *P. onorei* (Quentin & Villiers, 1983) and *P. cerberus* (Santos-Silva & Komiya, 2012) from Ecuador but has range of differences in morphology.

Introduction

Genus *Psalidognathus* (Gray, 1831) contains 11 species distributed from Costa Rica in the North to Bolivia on the South (SSILVA). The group has a range of difficulties that makes them hard to study, mostly due to the absence of good series of many species of the genus in collections. A new specie from Ecuador is being described related to *P. onorei* and *P. cerberus*.

Material and methods

The authors have used traditional methods of morphological examination. Comparative analysis is made using stereo microscope Zeiss Stemi 2000-C.

The following abbreviations are used to locate the storage of paratype specimens:

AT - the private collection of Andrey Yu. Titarenko (Moscow, Russia)

BM - The Museum für Naturkunde - Leibniz Institute for Evolution and Biodiversity Science (Berlin, Germany)

Psolidognathus vershinini, sp. n.

Fig. 1-5

Description. Body length 60-65 mm. All body and parts colored from light brown to blackish brown. Antennae in males 1-3 segments blackish brown, 4-11 becoming from brown to pale brown to the last segment. In females only 1st segment is dark brown. Male's head and pronotum are almost black and mandibles are black, in female mandibles are brown-black and head is almost brown, pronotum lighter than head. Elytra in male are dark brown, in females are light brown. Legs of male and female are dark brown, lighter at the apex of protibia. Head and pronotum of male and female rugose. Base (1/3) of male's elytra rugose, the other 2/3 in dense punctuation, slightly rugose. Female's elytra strongly rugose. Humerus with small denticle. Elytra long, in females 1,5 times long as wide, in males ~1,75 times long as wide (in it's widest part). Mandibles long and curved, in female slightly longer than head; left mandible's inner edge almost straight, with small tooth closer to the mandible's base, right mandible's inner edge unevenly indented. In male mandibles are 1.3 times longer than head, slightly curved, left mandible with expansion at apical half with smooth sharp edge and a small tooth behind the middle; right mandible more straight, with bigger tooth near the base. Both male's and female's mandibles in deep and dense punctuation except inner edge (FIG TEBE). Maxillary palpi long, same length in males and females, in males slightly longer than mandibles, slightly axially enlarged at the apex. Antennae long, in female 4/5 of body length, in male almost reaching end of elytra. 1st antennal segment very short, twice long as wide, in very dense and deep punctuation. 3d segment very long, 3 times longer than 1st segment, 2 times longer than 4th segment. Head with two small narrow processes on the sides slightly curved backwards. Cephalic carinae divergent, ending with small spikes near the base of the head, the spikes bigger in male. Eyes long and narrow with deep cutout. Distance between eyes almost half of the heads width. Pronotum wide, in males almost 2,2 times wide as long. Sides of pronotum with 2 smaller and two bigger spikes. Females pronotum 2,3 times wide as long, with 3 long and wide and 1 small spikes, trapezoid shape frontal side wider; sides of female's pronotum slightly

flattened. Scutellum round. Prosternal process rather short Male's protibia with dense short hairs on the inner edge, protibial widened in the apical half. Protibia in deep small and rather rare punctuation. Front tarsi first 3 segments of both female and male short and narrow, the claw segment long, almost as long as first 3 segments. Other tarsi long, almost 2 times longer than front tarsi. In female pubescence absent, in male thorax and last 2 abdominal segments in long dense golden hairs.

Materials. Holotype, male (BM); Paratype, female (AT): Ecuador, 8 km N of Mera, VI.1991.

Comparative analysis and discussion. The new species is similar to *P. cerberus*, *P. onorei* and *P. reichei*. Both males and females have wide range of differences. From *P. reichei*, *P. pubescens* and *P. antonkozlovi* males of *P. vershinini*, **sp. n.** can be easily distinguished by absence of pubescence on pronotum.

Male's mandibles of *P. vershinini*, **sp. n.** long, shape close to *P. reichei* and major form of *P. onorei*, but shorter and more thick than in *P. reichei*.

Cephalic carinae of *P. vershinini*, **sp. n.** go further than lateral processes with bigger spikes unlikely in *P. reichei*. Distance between carinae less than in *P. reichei*, but notably wider than in *P. onorei* and *P. cerberus*. Side processes of *P. vershinini*, **sp. n.** have distinctive shape (male and female have same shape, a little bit bigger in male) wider and longer than in *P. reichei*, *P. onorei* and *P. cerberus* that have triangular and pointed shapes of processes.

1st antennal segment of *P. vershinini*, **sp. n.** is very short, notably shorter than in *P. onorei* and *P. cerberus*. 1st segment shape can be compared only with *P. pubescens* and *P. antonkozlovi*. Antennae of both male and female *P. vershinini*, **sp. n.** are thin, notably narrower than in *P. onorei* and *P. cerberus*. 3rd antennal segment of *P. vershinini*, **sp. n.** in very dense punctuation, in *P. onorei* and *P. cerberus* in rare punctuation, glabrous.

Spikes on the sides of pronotum are notably smaller than in *P. onorei* and *P. cerberus* (more similar to *P. pubescens* both male and female).

Protibia of male of *P. vershinini*, **sp. n.** (Fig. 3) are widened stronger and more evenly than of *P. onorei* and *P. cerberus*.

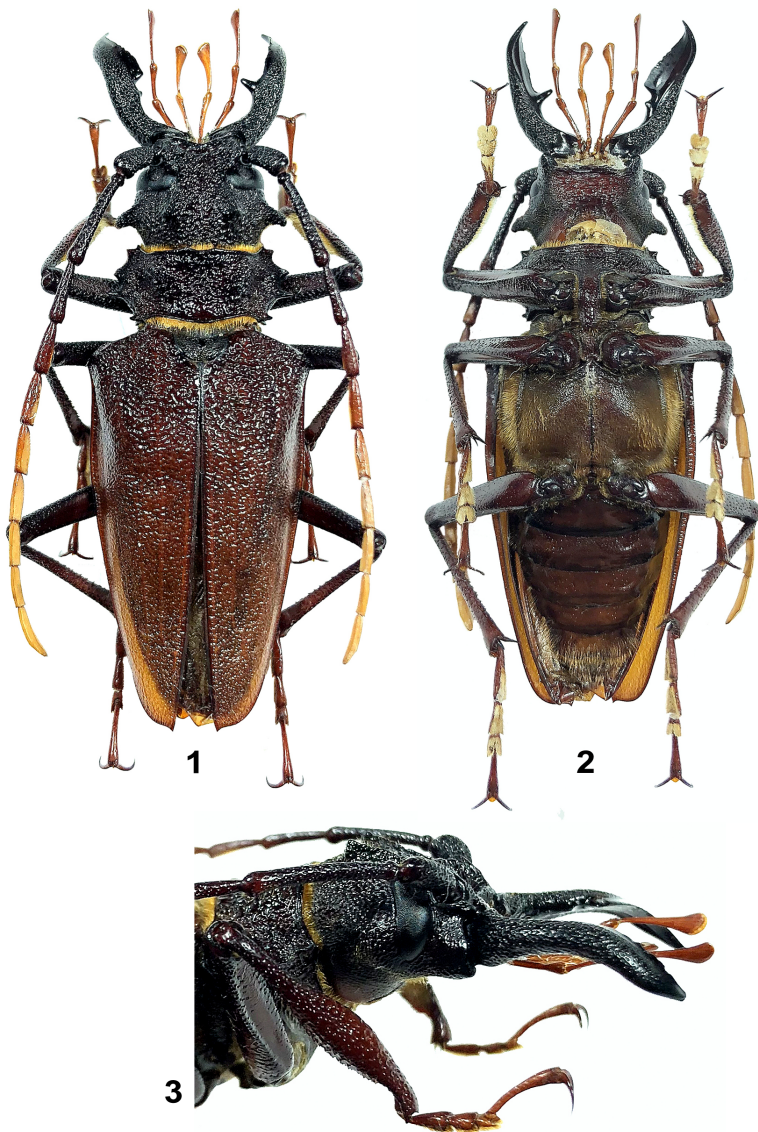
Etymology. The new species is named after Vershinin Lev

Removich (Odessa, Ukraine, 14.08.1957), historian, writer and political scientist.

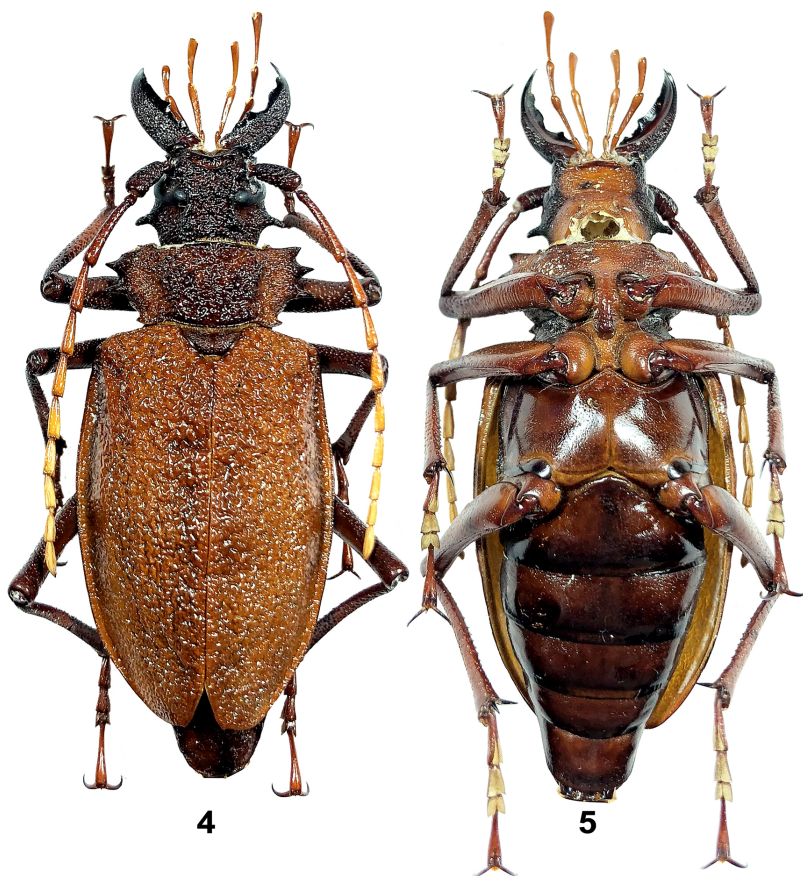
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Figs 1-3. *Psalidognathus vershinini*, **sp. n.** Holotype, male, Ecuador, 8 km N of Mera, VI.1991: 1 - dorsal; 2 - ventral; 3 - front protibia, lateral.



Figs 4-5. *Psalidognathus vershinini*, **sp. n.** Paratype, female, Ecuador, 8 km N of Mera, VI.1991: 4 - dorsal; 5 - ventral.

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